Supplemental Online Content

Bauer SR, Breyer BN, Stampfer MJ, Rimm EB, Giovannucci EL, Kenfield SA. Association of diet with erectile dysfunction among men in the Health Professionals Follow-up Study. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2020;3(11):e2021701. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.21701

eTable. Multivariable-Adjusted Association of Alternative Healthy Eating Index 2010 Components With Erectile Dysfunction, by Dietary Index Score Component **eFigure.** Study Flowchart

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. Multivariable-Adjusted Association of Alternative Healthy Eating Index 2010 Components With Erectile Dysfunction, by Dietary Index Score Component

	Quintile of Alternative Healthy Eating Index 2010 component score ^b						
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	P for trend ^c	
Healthy Components ^d							
Vegetables, score							
Mean (SD)	3.0 (0.7)	4.6 (0.4)	5.9 (0.4)	7.3 (0.5)	9.1 (0.6)	NA	
HR (95% CI)	1 [Reference]	0.98 (0.92, 1.05)	0.94 (0.88, 1.00)	0.91 (0.85, 0.97)	0.85 (0.79, 0.91)	<.001	
Fruit, score							
Mean (SD)	1.3 (0.5)	2.6 (0.3)	3.8 (0.4)	5.2 (0.5)	7.6 (1.1)	NA	
HR (95% CI)	1 [Reference]	0.98 (0.92, 1.05)	0.96 (0.90, 1.03)	0.88 (0.82, 0.94)	0.88 (0.82, 0.94)	<.001	
Whole grains, score							
Mean (SD)	1.0 (0.4)	2.0 (0.3)	2.8 (0.3)	3.8 (0.4)	5.7 (1.1)		
HR (95% CI)	1 [Reference]	1.00 (0.93, 1.07)	1.01 (0.94, 1.08)	0.98 (0.91, 1.05)	0.98 (0.91, 1.05)	.40	
Legumes and nuts, score		,	, ,	,	,		
Mean (SD)	1.2 (0.5)	2.5 (0.4)	3.9 (0.5)	5.5 (0.6)	8.1 (1.1)	NA	
HR (95% CI)	1 [Reference]	1.00 (0.93, 1.07)	0.98 (0.91, 1.05)	0.98 (0.91, 1.05)	0.94 (0.87, 1.01)	.06	
Polyunsaturated fat, score			, ,		, ,		
Mean (SD)	2.8 (0.5)	3.8 (0.3)	4.5 (0.2)	5.3 (0.3)	6.6 (0.8)	NA	
HR (95% CI)	1 [Reference]	0.97 (0.91, 1.04)	1.01 (0.94, 1.08)	1.03 (0.96, 1.10)	1.04 (0.97, 1.11)	.07	
Long-chain (n-3) fats, score		,	,	,	,		
Mean (SD)	3.4 (1.3)	6.5 (0.7)	8.4 (0.5)	9.6 (0.3)	10 (0)	NA	
HR (95% CI)	1 [Reference]	0.99 (0.93, 1.06)	0.93 (0.88, 0.99)	0.95 (0.88, 1.02)	0.88 (0.83, 0.94)	<.001	
Unhealthy Components ^e	-	, , ,	, , ,	, , ,	, , ,		
trans fat, score							
Mean (SD)	6.0 (0.7)	7.2 (0.3)	7.9 (0.2)	8.5 (0.2)	9.3 (0.3)	NA	
HR (95% CI)	1 [Reference]	0.96 (0.90, 1.02)	0.95 (0.89, 1.01)	0.95 (0.89, 1.01)	0.87 (0.81, 0.93)	<.001	
Sodium, score		,	,	,	,		
Mean (SD)	1.4 (0.7)	3.4 (0.5)	5.0 (0.5)	6.7 (0.5)	8.6 (0.7)	NA	
HR (95% CI)	1 [Reference]	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	0.97 (0.89, 1.05)	0.96 (0.88, 1.05)	0.95 (0.86, 1.05)	.26	
Red or processed meat, score							
Mean (SD)	0.1 (0.1)	1.4 (0.7)	3.7 (0.7)	5.9 (0.6)	8.0 (0.7)	NA	
HR (95% CI)	1 [Reference]	1.05 (0.98, 1.12)	0.96 (0.90, 1.03)	0.91 (0.85, 0.98)	0.86 (0.80, 0.93)	<.001	
Sugar-sweetened beverages and fruit juice, score		, , ,	, , , , ,	, , , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Mean (SD)	0 (0)	0.4 (0.2)	1.6 (0.6)	4.0 (0.8)	7.3 (1.3)	NA	
HR (95% CI)	1 [Reference]	1.02 (0.95, 1.10)	1.05 (0.99, 1.11)	1.06 (1.00, 1.13)	1.03 (0.97, 1.10)	.37	

eTable Cont'd	Quin					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	P for trend ^c
Moderate Components ^f						
Alcohol, score						
Mean (SD)	2.3 (0.6)	3.8 (0.5)	5.5 (0.5)	7.7 (0.7)	9.7 (0.4)	NA
HR (95% CI)	1 [Reference]	0.98 (0.91, 1.04)	0.93 (0.87, 0.99)	0.94 (0.88, 1.00)	0.96 (0.90, 1.02)	.20

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; NA not applicable; Q, quintile.

- Adjusted for age, race, body mass index, smoking, physical activity, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, depression, antidepressant or antipsychotic medication use, benzodiazepine use, α-blocker or 5α-reductase inhibitor use, incident cardiovascular disease or diabetes during follow-up, caloric intake, and marital status.
- ^b Higher dietary index score indicates greater adherence to the Healthy Eating Pyramid guidelines from the Department of Nutrition, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health (component score range: 0 to 10). Exposures were defined as Q.
- c P for trend calculated by modeling the median of each Q.
 d Lower intake indicates less healthy; higher intake, healthier.
 e Lower intake indicates healthier; higher intake, less healthy.
- f Moderate intake indicates healthier; higher and lower intake, less healthy.

eFigure. Study flowchart.

